

Rogue River Courier.

VOL. XX.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

No. 24.

A FEW PRICES

to reduce stock

25c hand pumps, 10c
Dixons 10c Graphite, 5c
10c tubes Cement, 5c
M & W No. 1 Inner Tubes, 75c
Bicycle gas Lamps, \$1.75
Best Pedals, \$1 per pair
Foot Pumps, seamless cast base the most durable made, 50c
Coaster Brakes, any style \$5 each
Chain Brushes, 10c per pair
Handle Bar grips, 5c each
Toe Clips, 10c per pair
A large stock of bicycles, don't want to carry them over, will make the price very low for cash only
A full line of Fishing tackle at

REDUCED PRICES

A remnant stock of base ball goods to close, at prices to please
25c, 50c and \$1 Boomerangs, 10c, 15c, 25c
\$1.25 & \$1.75 Maher & Grose axes, 75c and \$1.00

THESE GOODS MUST GO

to make room for new stock, nothing cheap but the price, at

Paddock's Bicycle Den

East of Depot

Grants Pass Banking & Trust Co.

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$25,000.00.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Receives deposits subject to check or on demand certificates.
Our customers are assured of courteous treatment and every consideration consistent with sound banking principles.
Safety deposit boxes for rent.

J. FRANK WATSON, Pres.
R. A. BOOTH, Vice-Pres.
L. L. JEWELL, Cashier.

The First National Bank OF SOUTHERN OREGON.

CAPITAL STOCK \$50,000.00.

Receives deposits subject to check or on demand certificates.
Sole agents for New York, San Francisco, and Portland.
Telegraphic transfers made on all points in the United States.
Special attention given to Collections and general business of our customers.
Collections made throughout Southern Oregon, and on all accessible points.

R. A. BOOTH, Pres.
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H. L. GILKEY, Cashier.

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

J. B. PADDOCK, Prop.

I am prepared to furnish anything in the line of Cemetery work in any kind of MARBLE or GRANITE.
Nearly thirty years of experience in the Marble business warrants my saying that I can fill your orders in the very best manner.
Can furnish work in Scotch, Swede or American Granite or any kind of Marble.

J. B. PADDOCK,

...Newell Bros. Racket Store...

Tenth Building, Sixth Street

...AMERICAN BEAUTY CORSETS...

In all the latest styles.
Light Weight Summer Corsets.

Men's Working Gloves.

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REAL ESTATE

I BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

No. 245, 200 acres; 140 acres cleared; 15 acres in alfalfa; 100 acres in grain; 25 acres in pasture. Good water right, and good house of nine rooms. Barn 40 x 80 feet. Orchard with all varieties of fruit. Price, \$200 per acre.

No. 244, 80 acres; good water right; no improvements. Must be sold soon. Cash \$3000.

No. 225, 160 acres about 15 miles from the city. Good house cost about \$400. About 600,000 feet of good saw timber. Will sell for \$1000.

Stop paying rent. \$10 down and \$5 a month will purchase a lot in almost any portion of the city.

Call on or address

JOSEPH MOSS

Headquarters for Real Estate.

Office on E Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

Special Excursion to St. Louis.

October 8, 4 and 5 are the remaining dates upon which tickets will be sold at the reduced rates to the St. Louis Fair. These rates apply over the Denver & Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific. For the patrons of these roads special excursion cars will be run through from Portland to St. Louis without change.

See the many points of interest about the Mormon capital and take a ride through Nature's picture gallery. During the closing months travel to the Fair will be very heavy. If you contemplate going visit W. C. McBride, general agent for Portland for the Denver & Rio Grande, for particulars of these excursions.

700 pieces of vocal and instrumental sheet music at 10 cents each at the Grants Pass Music House.

L. G. HIGGINS

Assay Office

CHARGES:
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, \$1 each.
Gold and Silver, \$1.

GOLD DUST

Bought and Refined for Dental Trade.

Each and every assay done with the idea that it may be checked.

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Office: Piquet's residence, cor. 6th and E streets.
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Office in Williams Bros. block, over Grants Pass Grocery.
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GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

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Evening hours—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:30 to 9.
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FRESH AND SALT
MEATS.

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TRUCK AND DELIVERY
Furniture and Piano
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GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

The popular barber shop.
Get your tonsorial work done at

IRA TOMPKINS'

On Sixth Street—Three chairs
Bath room in connection

House Moving

If you have a building that you want Moved, Raised or Levelled up. Call on or address

Work reasonably and promptly done. Residence 2 miles west of Grants Pass.

A. E. Holloway.

E. A. WADE

DRY GOODS,
UNDERWEAR,
NOTIONS, Etc.

Front Street, west Palace hotel
GRANTS PASS, ORE.

R. E. Mason,

Carpenter, Contractor and Architect.

All work done with neatness and dispatch and in workmanlike manner. Job work a specialty. Give me a call.

Am prepared to repair, or raise buildings and put in underpinning.
Front street, bet. 3rd and 4th.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY CAVES

Fred Mensch Tells of One of Nature's Wonders.

Among the wonderful scenic attractions in which our state is so rich, the great limestone caves of Josephine county take a high place. These marvelous caverns with which the famous Grayback mountain is honeycombed, are as yet to a great extent unexplored and stretch for long distances far back into the heart of the great mountain. Some claim that they have penetrated into the intricate chambers for four or five miles. But the greater majority of those who visit the caves are convinced that a mile in the rough and tortuous passages is a most stupendous distance. No limit to the subterranean passages has yet been found and the real extent of the caves is unknown.

At the present time, visitors to the caves are few. The probable reason for this is that the outing is a little too strenuous to be popular. The improvements which were made some years ago for the accommodation of visitors have fallen into decay. The "hotel" which enterprising parties once erected, was burned in a forest fire. The scenic bridge and flight of steps that lead up to the lower entrance of the caves have reached such a stage of decay and decrepitude that the visitor actually risks life and limb when he attempts their passage. The precarious trail, though steep, is far more comfortable.

There are two routes by which the caves may be reached from Grants Pass; one by way of the Applegate valley and Williams creek and the other by way of Sucker creek. The former is the nearer and the latter the easier route and the one most frequently chosen by visitors.

From Grants Pass the way follows the deep worn and dusty main thoroughfare leading out to southern Josephine, as far as the historic and picturesque old town of Kerby. Thence the road will be found lined with freight teams going to and from the many lumber mills and the big smelter at Takilma. Though dust is

ever present, there is enjoyment, beauty and keen interest in every mile of the road.

The caves are located some 20 miles from Kerby and the route follows the Sucker creek canyon. This stream with the unpoetical name, has a volume of water like a river, rolling down from the everlasting snows of the Siskiyou. Its canyon is a panorama of beauty and grandeur, huge and apparently perpendicular mountains sweep upward on both sides to the sky, clothed in evergreen to their summits. Down below, the yew trees droop like weeping willows in the cool, restful shades. Now and then, as the road progresses, swift rushing streams of the clearest water dart out from the dark tangle of tree and vine and unite their waters with those of the larger stream.

The wagon road approaches within five miles of the caves. From this point it is a steep and steady climb by a trail that was once a fairly good one, but now is so obstructed with logs that it requires an adept pack animal to make the trip without calamity. Portions of the trail are so overhung with undergrowth that the pedestrian has actually to fight his way through.

The trail follows Cave creek from the mouth to where one of its branches has its source in the caves themselves. The greater part of the way is in deep canyons, but just before the caves are reached, the trail climbs out into daylight and great walls of limestone begin to stud the sides of the canyon.

There are two entrances. The lower one is far the more spectacular and awe inspiring. From it issues a little rushing stream of ice cold water, and a most chilling blast of cold air. Timid visitors may have their nerve tested at this point.

The upper entrance is drier, warmer and far more comfortable. There is an interior route from one entrance to the other, but it is so rough and rocky a piece of climbing that those who care to traverse it are few.

The interior of the caves is a labyrinth of chambers and passages, twisting, intertwining and overlapping in a perfect carnival of confusion. Now the roof glimmers in white splendor 30 feet above your head and a minute later your back is scraping the stalactites in a cramped up passage-way two feet high. Now the floor is perfectly smooth and next instant you are laboriously picking your way over piles of broken rock or gingerly treading rock causeways with black pits gazing fearfully on either side. From time to time ladders are found reaching into the blackness above or below. These ladders are now so aged and shaky that the most extreme caution is required while trusting neck and limb to their safe keeping.

The color of the walls near the entrance is a dingy gray, but as a greater depth into the mountain is reached, this changes to the most delicate creamy white. The formations and shapes in the caves are in endless variety; here will be stately columns and pillars and on the other hand fringes of little white stalactites no larger than the finger. Some of the rooms are draped with formations that look like giant lacework. In other places, great, blunt stalagmites look like gnarled and twisted stumps. There is a constant change and new wonders greet the eye at every step. Hours fly like minutes to a visitor in the caves.

The more remote chambers have been visited by very few, owing to the discomfort of the narrow, contracted passages and the danger of getting lost. Parties who visit the caves without a guide should take plenty of string and trust absolutely nothing to the sense of locality or direction. The constant turning, twisting and doubling of the route will puzzle the clearest head before the first spacious chambers are reached. Every chamber has as many different appearances as it has points of view, and a person passing through a room on the way in can seldom recognize the place on his return.

PROPOSED IRRIGATION LAW

Outline of General Irrigation Law Is Suggested

Following is the outline of a general irrigation law suggested by Maurice Bion, legal adviser to Chief Hydrographer F. H. Newell, and recommended to the arid states as being in harmony with the national irrigation act.

It was presented to the joint meeting of the Oregon and Washington irrigation commissions held in Walla Walla recently:

1. All unappropriated waters within the limits of the state from all sources of water supply not navigable, to be dedicated to the public and to be subject to appropriation for beneficial use, preference in order to domestic, irrigation, mining and outlying purposes.

2. Beneficial use to be the basis, the measure, and the limit, of the water right, and all waters appropriated for irrigation purposes to be appurtenant to specific lands owned by the person claiming the right to use the water, so long as the water can be beneficially used thereon. The use means the ultimate use.

3. The beneficial use of water is a public use, and private parties may exercise the right of eminent domain to acquire rights of way for the storage or conveyance of waters for beneficial use, including the right to enlarge existing structures.

4. All applications for rights to the use of water to be made to a state engineer, under such regulations as he may prescribe. He shall be a technically qualified and experienced hydraulic engineer.

5. Prior to the approval of an application for water right, notice thereof shall be published, and the state evidence presented by the parties interested, from such surveys of the water supply as he can make, or as may be available, and from the records, whether there is unappropriated water available for the benefit of the applicant.

6. The state engineer shall make rights to the use of water, and in approving the same shall specify the time for beginning work and the time for completing the application of the water to a beneficial use. A failure to begin the work within the time specified or to prosecute the same with due diligence shall constitute a forfeiture of all rights acquired under such application. At the expiration of the time allowed, the right to appropriate water shall cease as to the amount not actually applied to a beneficial use. The state engineer shall also at such time inspect the works constructed by the applicant and issue a certificate stating the amount of water then actually applied to a beneficial use. Such examination shall be at the expense of the applicant. Any decision of the state engineer affecting the rights of an applicant to the use of water, should be appealable to the courts.

7. In any suit brought to adjudicate any water right, all users of water from the same source of supply in the entire drainage area, shall be made parties.

8. In all suits relating to water rights, if measurements of water

and engineering investigations are necessary for the decision of the case, the court shall appoint the state engineer or other duly qualified engineer to make the required investigations at the expense of the parties to the suit.

9. Water turned into any natural or artificial water course may be reclaimed below and diverted therefrom, subject to existing rights.

10. Notice of intention to use any waters required by the United States under the act of congress approved June 17, 1902, (32 Stat., 328), known as the Reclamation Act, shall be accepted and recorded by the state engineer, upon being filed in his office by a representative of the reclamation service, established under said act. The water described in any such notice and unappropriated at the date thereof, shall not be subject to other appropriation, and no adverse claim to the use of such waters, initiated subsequent to the date of such notice, shall be recognized under the laws of the state, unless the notice of record filed under said reclamation act be formally withdrawn in writing by an officer of the reclamation service thereto duly authorized. The state engineer should be required to co-operate as fully as possible with the government in its operations under the reclamation act.

11. The state engineer shall be required to approve the plans and to inspect the construction of dams or embankments of any kind of more than a specified height, at the expense of the parties constructing them. It should be provided, however, that any such works constructed by the reclamation service under the act of congress approved June 17, 1902, should not be subject to such approval of inspection.

12. The districts for the distribution of water should be established in conformity with drainage areas. If it is desired to provide for a central body in each state to regulate the procedure in regard to water rights and to have general supervision over them, the water commissioners elected in each district should form such a board.

13. All decisions of a judicial nature concerning claims to water and water rights should be left entirely to the courts; no individual or commission should be charged with judicial functions.

14. To carry out the idea of the perpetuation of water to specific lands, as in paragraph 2, the following form of enactment is recommended:

"Sec. 3. All water used in this state for irrigation purposes shall remain appurtenant to the land upon which it is used; and beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure and the limit of the right, provided, that if for any reason it should at any time become impracticable to beneficially or economically use water for the irrigation of any land to which the right use of the same is appurtenant, said right may be severed from said land, and simultaneously transferred to other land, subject to prior existing rights, and without losing

priority of right theretofore established, on the approval of an application of the owner to the state engineer. Before final action is taken, the applicant must give notice thereof by publication once a week for four weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the tracts of land are located.

"The state engineer shall make his decision thereon in writing. Any party interested in the same source of water supply may bring appropriation action in the court having jurisdiction, for a review of such decision. If the owner of the land to which water has become appurtenant abandons the use of such waters, the same shall become open to general appropriation."

15. Abandonment of a water right should be defined as, for example the failure to use water for the purposes for which it was appropriated for two consecutive years.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Visited in August by 650 Eastern People.

During the month of August the Oregon Information Bureau at the Union Depot was visited by 650 persons from the East who had come to the headquarters to ask concerning the products and business chances of the state.

One of the chief difficulties which have to be combated by the officials of the bureau in their work is the correction of the erroneous impressions spread by the Western people themselves when on trips in the East. From information given by the inhabitants of the Northwest the idea has gone abroad that the rain in Oregon is continual, while in fact the precipitation here is not so much as in many of the eastern states. When this fact is proved to the visitors they are generally surprised.

The bureau has been in close touch with all the organizations having for an object the promotion of the interests of the state and during the past year has been able to locate 50 families in Baker, Union and Umatilla counties alone, not to speak of the work done in other parts of the state.

The exhibit of the bureau is now the most complete in the state and is growing daily. It embraces practically all of the products of the state and has been selected with care.

Many of the mineral exhibits on display at the American Mining Congress has been turned over to the bureau and is now being placed in the room at the depot.—Oregonian.

Stomach.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, the stomach is likely to follow and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let five hours elapse between meals, and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the sour stomach may be avoided. For sale by all druggists.

U try a Blue Ribbon, 5-cent cigar.

Of Special Interest to House Furnishers

WINDOW SHADES—Our Special is a good one. Send us your orders for special and large sizes.
LACE CURTAINS—In great variety, 45c to \$6 a pair.
CURTAIN POLES and fixtures; all sizes and prices.
PORTIERES—An immense assortment \$3.75 to \$10 a pair.
CARPETS AND MATTINGS—15c to \$1.25; large variety and of the kind that wears. None better, and few as good.
RUGS—Exceptional values; 30x60 for \$1.50 up.
REFRIGERATORS—at cost.
HAMMOCKS—Regular \$1 goods for 60c. A big reduction to close out.
TENTS—Big sizes at little prices.
WALL PAPERS and Wall Paper Paste—A new idea and a great invention.
GLASSWARE and Semi-Crockery going at little prices.

R. Thomas & Co.,

The Housefurnishers
Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. C. T. U. Column

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the League room of the M. E. church on Friday, September 9th at 2:30 p. m. It is important that every member be present.

To numbers of good people, local option is a nightmare. It is immoral. Why, how can we give people an option to do wrong? But just think a moment, dear friends, how can you help it? How was prohibition carried in Maine or Kansas? Why, by the votes of the people, of course. They had the power to vote no, didn't they? Well, wasn't that an option?

How are we ever to elect a prohibition congress or president? By votes, of course. There again, the people will have power to vote against prohibition as well as for it—which is state or national option.

You can't get out of it, brethren, in a republic. The people have the option to vote for the saloon every time if they want to. The only way out is to have a prohibition czar, and that would not be American. If we went for that and the other side should happen to get in a license czar, we should be in a bad fix.

We may as well admit that republicanism means option, and it doesn't matter an atom in principle whether the option is for a village or a state or for the whole nation.

This is not to say that town or county option is the best or greatest thing. It is open to many practical objections, but in principle it is just as moral to let people vote "yes" or "no" in a town as in a nation. If we can't yet get the nation, let's take the state. If we can't get the state let's take county or town. And if we can't get the town let's take the park and put prohibition in the title deeds, and work out from that.

Let's go for Prohibition on any square foot of ground, seeking all the time to make it nation wide.

Bishop Fitzgerald, of the Methodist Episcopal church, spoke at the prohibition county convention at Asbury Park, N. J., August 17. He said: "I want to be counted with the prohibitionists." Among his suggestions for work he urged that victories be published. "Keep the fact before the people that over 300 prohibitionists hold office in Pennsylvania and that the national chairman is a member of the Illinois legislature. This will silence the remark about throwing away votes."

The Pacific Searchlight makes a fine appearance and bears every mark of prosperity in its debut as successor to the Oregon Searchlight. It is now the official prohibition paper of Oregon and Washington and also of the W. C. T. U. of Oregon.

The great cause of social crime is drink. The great cause of poverty is drink. When I hear of a family broken up I ask the cause—drink. If I go to gallows and ask its victim the cause, the answer—drink. Then wonder in floral witchery.

The work has been one of many, many months. It was begun and ended in "Wizard" Burbank's experimental grounds at Santa Cruz, Cal., under his own watchful care. First of all brilliant blossoms of the sunset-hue variety were pale by several years' selection and close attention before the first attempt at roving was made. Mildred's cheeks were then given a faint tinge of pink—by what alchemy the magician alone knows.

I ask myself in perfect wonderment, Why do not men put a stop to this thing?—Archbishop John Ireland.

I want it distinctly understood that no man can drink intoxicating liquors in public and remain a member of my staff.—Governor Lonsbury Connecticut.

We need each other's forbearance as well as encouragement in order to do our best. We do not all see alike; we cannot all work in the same way.

THE "SWIMMING HOLE"

Memories of Boyhood Sports are Pleasant.

Fortunate is the man whose boyhood was spent in the country. His memory is a never-failing storehouse upon which he can make generous draughts to soothe the careworn years of his manhood. Well he remembers the midsummer days, when, at stern parental command, he "wed" the garden, the hot sun burning his back, his thoughts upon the angle of the creek where the "swimming hole" invited, with its screen of willows and its stretch of cool sand. Again he sees the familiar hand through the backyard fence, with two fingers extended and slightly parted; again he dives for the place where the palings are loose, and, risking a licking, sneaks through the alley to join the gang bound for the "hole."

Now, as then, the country boy has the advantage. He still finds his way to the old mill pond, or the pool down by the big clump of willows; but for the city boy, much has been done to overcome the handicaps of his habitation. The municipal government, forgetful of its boyhood days, no longer permits indiscriminate swimming along the banks of the river; but generous men, who are mindful that they, too, were once boys, have contributed to the erection of free swimming tanks, where the amphibious boy may find every opportunity to follow out his inborn tendencies.—From the September Pacific Monthly.

HAS PAINTED THE POPPIES

Changed the California Poppy to Beautiful Crimson.

Luther Burbank, the wizard of horticulture and horticulture, has performed another marvel.

Not satisfied with having blanch the blackberry, pitted the prune and put on the eyes of the humble potato, he has painted the poppy—the golden-yellow California poppy—and painted her red. He has changed the sunset hue of the state flower into the crimson Eschscholtzia, a veritable wonder in floral witchery.

The work has been one of many, many months. It was begun and ended in "Wizard" Burbank's experimental grounds at Santa Cruz, Cal., under his own watchful care. First of all brilliant blossoms of the sunset-hue variety were pale by several years' selection and close attention before the first attempt at roving was made. Mildred's cheeks were then given a faint tinge of pink—by what alchemy the magician alone knows.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from Pure, Grape Cream of Tartar.

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